

Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

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THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS J. WARREN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

Is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed for Six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

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And Postmasters are requested to act as our Agents.

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AT HIS OLD STAND OPPOSITE DAVIS'S HOTEL

B. W. CHAMBERS,

Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,
AND
Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce,
CAMDEN, S. C.

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FACTOR,

And General Commission Merchant,
ACCOMMODATION WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.
Aug. 26, 65

JOS. B. KERSHAW,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
CAMDEN, S. C.

Will attend the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

W. H. R. WORKMAN,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,
CAMDEN, S. C.

(Office immediately in rear of the Court House.)
WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF
Darlington and Sumter Districts.

Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26.

F. ROOT,

AUGURIONER.
CAMDEN, S. C.

PAVILION HOTEL.

(BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.)
Corner of Meeting and Hatter Streets, and in the immediate vicinity of Hayne and King Streets, Charleston, S. C.

RICE DULIN,

FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 2, 35

JON. B. NICKLE.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
WINDSORFORTH, S. C.

(Office in the rear of the Court House.)
May 6, 36

COURTENAY & WIENGES,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND DEALERS IN
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Opposite the Post Office.

Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.

S. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.

BY THE

Commercial Insurance Company,

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.
OFFICE, NO. 4, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM B. HERIOT.

DIRECTORS,
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. MERRINEY,
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRADLEY,
A. R. TAFT, T. L. WRAGG.

A. M. LEE, Secretary.
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector.
B. C. PIERCE, Auditor.
R. A. KINLOCH, Medical Examiner.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this Company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for Fire Risks, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal terms. WM. D. McDOWALL.

Camden, S. C., May 5, 1851.

CHARLES A. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CAMDEN, S. C.

WILL PRACTICE in Kershaw and the adjoining Districts.

Feb. 4

C. A. PRICE,

Magistrate.

OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening a large assortment of **Groceries and Staple Goods**, in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will dispose of at Charleston prices for cash.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part, of the following, viz:

Loaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars
S. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses
Java, Lacuira and Rio Coffee
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters
Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cheese
Soap and Starch, assorted
Pepper, Spices, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Powder, Shot and Lead
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings
Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm. Oil and Wax &c.

Also—
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Ozonaburgs
Together with a large assortment of

Bagging, Rope and Twine.
J. W. BRADLEY.

Camden, S. C., Sept. 23.
\$7 Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of **GROceries**, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Dohy, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:

Fulton Market Beef

No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use;
Rio and Java Coffee; crushed and brown Sugars;
New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, fiberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

Also—
A few doz. old Port Wine, Headsick best Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash.

Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS.

THE SOUTHERN STORE.

ALL who wish Bargains, are invited to call at A. K. S. MOFFAT'S new **Southern Store**, third house above the Bank of Camden, where they will find a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

consisting in part, as follows:

Fancy and mourning Prints
7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirtings
Blue Denims and Marlborough Stripes
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Cloths and fancy Cassimeres
Negro Keesey; Bed and Negro Blankets
Mus. De Indes, Ginghams, &c.

Groceries.
Brown, Loaf, crushed and clarified Sugar
Rio and Java Coffee
New Orleans and West India Molasses
Mackerel, Nos. 2 and 3 in barrels
Cheese, Rice, Flour, Bacon and Salt
Raisins, Pepper, Spice
Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c.

Hardware.
Pocket Knives and Forks
Britannia and Iron Spoons
Trace and Halter Chains
Axes, Hammers and Hatchets
Spades, Shovels and Hoes
Hand, mill and cross-cut saws
Vices, anvils and blacksmith's bellows
Nails, brads, tacks and sp.igs
Knob, pad, closet and stock locks
Iron squares, compasses and plane irons
Brushes, blacking, cotton and wool cards
Broadaxes and steel-yards; pots and skillets
Broad and narrow Iron &c.

Ready Made Clothing
of every description.

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales
Crockery and Glassware
Gunny and Dundee Bagging
Kentucky Rope and Twine

Together with every other article usually found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. All of which will be sold exceedingly low for cash.

The highest market prices paid for cotton and other country produce.

Dec. 21. K. S. MOFFAT.

Darlington Hotel,

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JONAS DOTEN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.

Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals, are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.

Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.

Nov. 1, 1850. 85

MANSION HOUSE.

CAMDEN, S. C.

GARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hostler.

An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my motto.

As you find me,
So you shall find me.

Subscribed and sworn to,
E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Camden, February 7th, 1851.

2 Cases Mackerel, a superior article, received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

April 25, 1851. 23

FRENCH, German and English Plain, Cashmere, for Ladies Dresses. Also—Velvet and other Trim. min opened this day, at BONNES.

that. An artist, a great artist, for you will be one, cannot marry a poor work-girl. I see now how wrong I have been. But I never thought of the future. I am happy in your society and I forget."

"Constance, there is but one joyous hope in this heart, and that is the hope to see you my wife. Without you there is no future for me. Constance, why do so many youthful geniuses fall by the way, why do so many men of promise and greatness die away unknown, why do so many poetic and god-like hearts sink into obscurity, but that they are alone? We artists, more than any other men, need a guiding star. Ours is home work, and there is no home where woman is not. How would you have a man have patience through the daily drudgery of his labor, with naught but four grim walls to gaze at. No, we must have a voice to cheer us, an eye to beam on us, a lip to smile at us, and press on ours; and that voice, that eye, and that lip must be the voice and eye and lip of woman. Constance, it is we alone who know what woman is, and who alone know her value. She is not the plaything and toy of the profligate, the slave and drudge of the sordid, the obedient serf of the plodding man of business, but the companion and equal of the man of intellect—the only real man amid the world's millions. Constance, there are angels in the heavens above, and if, by God's blessing, we are to see them, our eyes accustomed to see such dull objects as this world discloses in its ordinary pictures, would be dazzled by their brightness, had we not woman given us to prepare our minds easily for any amount of beauty in the future spiritual existence. You, Constance, are my guiding star, my angel. With you I shall succeed, without you I shall fail.—Alone and unaided I cannot walk. Give me thy hand, be, oh be my wife."

What could the fond and loving girl reply to this speech—to the many a rhapsody—delivered in accents of profound conviction, and with eyes that flashed though brimful of tears? She promised to become his wife, and then, when the delight of Charles had a little abated its first violence, they sat down to discuss their plans.

Madame Pellissier had given a thousand francs (£10) for the two pictures, in France a most exorbitant price. But then, Madame was an artist herself and paid like one; while Charles, modest as he was, set too high a price upon his own genius, to be astonished at anything of the kind. The lovers very sagely reasoned that in Paris they might very well start in life with a thousand francs, and they agreed that they should be married while they had the money. Constance was an orphan, and Charles answered for the consent of his old mother, his only parent, so that they were as happy as ever were two single-minded beings, who were wise enough to know that if we cannot find happiness in wedded love, we cannot find it at all.

On the following Monday, Charles paid a visit to Madame Pellissier. He was now neatly and cleanly dressed, and though still pale, not so cadaverous-looking as he had been on the former occasion. The young widow received him very warmly. She had been much charmed with him on the former occasion, and had looked forward with pleasure to the second sitting. To the young man's great surprise, she gave him the addresses of half-a-dozen friends who desired to avail themselves of his talents. Charles was overwhelmed with joy. His dream was now realized, and he could support himself and wife by his art. There was no longer any necessity for beginning life in the very humble way which at first the young couple had decided on.

"Madame, I thank you warmly, both for myself and Constance."

"And Constance?" said Madame Pellissier, turning very pale, though without being noticed by the artist, who was fixing his easel in a good light.

"Yes, madame. To her—she could not deny it—I owe my first start in my profession.—I have long loved her, and now that fortune smiles on me, I mean at once to make her my wife."

"You do well and nobly," said Leonie, with a very sickly smile; and then she added to herself, "Thank God, he has spoken so plainly. I certainly have taken a very strange liking to him, but crushed so early it will not take root. Courage, my woman's heart."

"I am ready, madame."

"And I am at your disposition," exclaimed Leonie, gayly, and the sitting commenced.

The young widow, who, with a warm and generous heart, was peculiarly open to a romantic passion, had certainly found her feelings lean very strongly towards Charles Dupont.—But as she had no intention of rivaling poor Constance, she, thus suddenly checked, succeeded at once in mastering what was as yet a mere growing inclination. She felt rather proud of being able to do, and promised herself genuine satisfaction in witnessing the happiness of the young couple. The artist was eminently successful in his portrait of Leonie. Employment from that day was not wanting, and at the end of a month Charles and Constance were married. They were happy, and still are happy, for they love one another. I have seldom seen a more delightful ménage than theirs. The selfish and cold sneer at love matches, but they confound them with passion-matches. Marriage is a huge falsehood when not founded on affection, and real affection is a thing which is tested only by time. If it lasts, it is real; if it ceases to exist, it was never genuine. In this instance it was evidently true, for after six years of wedded life, the lovers were as happy, if not happier, than they were at first.

"The cholera is said to be very prevalent on the plantations along the Lower Mississippi."

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DARED TO DO IN 1774-5.

When Boston was blockaded on account of the rebellious disposition of her citizens, manifested by the act of throwing overboard the East India Company's tea, the Colony of South Carolina immediately held a mass-meeting in Charleston, as it was then called. A very great number assembled from every part of the province, and, upon hearing the matter explained to them, they adopted resolutions for supporting the people of Boston by *voluntary* contributions, for organizing various committees, and for appointing delegates to a general Congress. "This Convention of the people, and these resolutions," says Ramsay, "laid the foundation of all the subsequent proceedings;" which in two years, resulted in a Revolution.

We adduce this fact to remind Carolinians of this day, of the prompt, decisive and determined conduct of those from whom we are descended, in resisting the very approach of unjust legislation.

They knew that the prospect of success, in a contest with the power of the Mother Country, was altogether cheerless; and yet they moved right on to it, because the other alternative was submission to wrong and consequent disgrace. They knew it was against their present interest to take the step. They were prosperous and flourishing—their province, the chief favorite of Royalty. "In no colony, was there as strong a bond of Union, from a reciprocity of benefits, or fainter prospect of interference and contention. The colony consumed an immensity of British manufactures, which she could neither make for herself nor purchase elsewhere on equal terms, and for the payment of which, she had ample means in her valuable native commodities.—The exchange of one for the other was a basis of profitable commerce." Happy in her connection with Great Britain, Carolina was moved upon by every feeling of kindness and every suggestion of private interest, to condemn and oppose a rupture. And yet there was not a moment's hesitation, on her part, to dare all things and risk all things for the maintenance of a principle.

Can we not draw a lesson from this noble example?—Exchange paper.

THE OLD LIBERTY TREE.

In Drayton's memoirs mention is made of a live oak tree, which is said to have stood "beyond Gadsden's and Lynches' Pastures, over the Creek at Hampstead," (Charleston) which was called the "Liberty Tree," from a meeting held there in 1776, in relation to the repeal of the Stamp Act. In relation to this meeting, we annex the following interesting document. The copy before us is in the hand-writing of John Drayton, and appears to have been furnished him while preparing for the press the memoirs of William Henry Drayton. For the use of it we are indebted also to our friend, Dr. Gibbs, whose rich and priceless collections of manuscripts, memorials, relics, &c., only seem to afford him pleasure in proportion, as he can share their enjoyment with others.

We annex an exact copy of the document:

"A list of those persons who first met at Liberty tree, in the fall of the year 1776, after the Repeal of the Stamp Act of the Parliament of England, against the American Colonies, as extracted from the original list in the hands of Benjamin Elliott, Esq., Register in Equity, this 21st Oct., 1820, and which list is signed by George Flagg, the only survivor of the party.

1. Christopher Gadsden, Merchant, then 42 years old.

2. William Johnson, Blacksmith.

3. Joseph Verece, Carpenter.

4. John Fullerton, do.

5. James Brown, do.

6. Nath'l. Libby, Ship Carpenter.

7. George Flagg, Painter and Glazier.

8. Thomas Coleman, Upholsterer.

9. John Hall, Coach Maker.

10. William Field, Carver.

11. Robert Jones, Sadler.

12. John Loughton, Coach Maker.

13. W. Rodgers, Wheelwright.

14. John Calvert, Clerk in some office.

15. Henry Bookless, Wheelwright.

16. J. Barlow, Sadler.

17. Tunis Teabout, Blacksmith.

18. Peter Munclean, Clerk.

19. William Truster, Butcher.

20. Robert Howard, Carpenter.

21. Attest: BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Register in Equity.

22. Ed. Weyman, Clerk of St. Philip's Church and Glass Grinder.

23. Thomas Swarke, Painter.

24. William Loughton, Tailor.

25. Daniel Cannon, Carpenter.

26. Benjamin Hawes, Painter.

On this occasion the above persons invited Mr. Gadsden to visit them, and to meet at an oak tree just beyond Gadsden's Green, over the creek, at Hampstead, to a collation prepared at their joint expense for the occasion.

Here they talked over the mischiefs which the Stamp Act would have induced, and congratulated each other on its repeal. On this occasion, Mr. Gadsden delivered to them an address, stating their rights, and encouraging them to defend them, against all foreign taxation. Upon which joining hands around the tree, they associated themselves as defenders and supporters of American liberty, and from that time, the oak was called Liberty Tree, and public meetings were occasionally held there.

The "Declaration of Independence" was read under this tree (for the first time in South Carolina,) by Christopher Gadsden on the 5th August 1776.—Columbia Telegraph.

He that has revenge in his power and does not use it, is the greater man.